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close without expressing deep respect for this monumental work of Professor Meyer, and for the spirit which animates it.

WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALTER.

SILVER LAKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE JEWS OF TODAY. ARTHUR RUPPIN. With an Introduction by JOSEPH JACOBS. Henry Holt & Co. 1913. Pp. xxiv, 310.

This is a translation of a book which first appeared in 1904, and in a second form in 1911. The author exhibits the dangers which threaten Judaism from the facility with which the Jews have always been assimilated to the environing population and absorbed in it, a process which is going on in our own time with increasing rapidity; he discusses the causes and phases of this assimilation, and the remedy, which, in his opinion, is to be found only in a re-created Jewish nationality, having a Hebrew-speaking Jewish state in Palestine as its centre. Whatever may be thought of this theory, the description of the actual conditions of the Jews in the several European countries and in America and the large body of statistics which Dr. Ruppín has compiled, make the volume instructive reading and useful for reference.

G. F. MOORE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALITY. HANS DRIESCH, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Heidelberg. The Macmillan Company. \$1.00.

Is life a mechanism and nothing more? Is it possible to interpret what happens in the living body wholly in terms of physics and chemistry? Can a complete interpretation of Nature be made in terms of bodies moving in space? These are some of the many formulations of the problem of "Vitalism *vs.* Mechanism," and some of those discussed by Professor Driesch in his latest book, *The Problem of Individuality*. As those who are familiar with the earlier works of the same author would expect, the present volume is an attempt to defend the vitalistic thesis. To Driesch, as to philosophically-minded biologists generally, nature and life may be only partially interpreted in terms of mechanism. To demonstrate the truth of vitalism and the inadequacy of the mechanistic hypothesis Driesch in the present volume uses both inductive and deductive methods of reasoning.

The author finds the fundamental problem of vitalism presented by the phenomena of embryology, regeneration, and adaptation—